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The following is a survey of the production of machine tools in Czechoslovakia by the major plants engaged in the industry.

1. United Machine Tools Factories, national corporation (Spojene tovarny na obrabeci stroje, narodni podnik - TOS), has its main offices in Praha VII, Holesovice, Pristavni 28. The general manager of TOS is Karel Schebesta [redacted] According to the reorganization plan of 1 January 1950, TOS is to be split into several smaller individual national corporations. Production will not be materially altered. Plants of TOS include the following:

   a. TOS, Kurim, formerly Ceskoslovenske Zbrojovka Brno (Gurein - P50/N31)

   b. Volman, Celakovice (051/L99)

   c. Volman, Zebrak (N50/L45)

   d. Kamenicek, Hostivar (Praha XIII)

   e. Proma, Praha-Holesovice (Praha VII)

   f. Wawerka, Lipnik nad Becvou (P50/014)

   g. Podhajsky, Hostivar (Praha XIII)

   h. Stivin, Rychnov nad Nisou (051/G25)

   i. Mach and Fiser, Hronov (051/G94)

   j. Plauert, Varnsdorf (051/F87)

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2. The Kurim plant employes about 3,000 workers and 450 clerks. Morale is reported to be very low among the workers. Production of the plant includes:

   a. SV 18 lathe, German Kaerger model, a precision lathe for making tools with a height to the tips of 180 mm., a revolving length of 750, 1000, and 1,250 mm.,

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a weight (with a revolving length of 1,000 mm.) of about 1,000 kg., powered by a 12 hp. motor. About 100 lathes of this type can be manufactured per month, but the price, 190,000 kcs. per lathe, is considered too high for easy sale and actual production is, therefore, considerably less.

b. F 18 simple vertical milling machine with manual attendance for the manufacture of simple tools has a table 750 mm. by 250 mm. in dimensions and an ISA or metrical 18 cone in the spindle.

c. F 24 simple, vertical and universal automatic milling machine with a 850 mm. by 350 mm. table and a metrical 24 cone in the spindle. It is powered by a 2.5 hp. motor. About 50 pieces of F 18 and F 24 machines are produced per month.

d. F 32 simple, vertical and universal automatic milling machines with a 1,000 mm. by 450 mm. table and a metrical 32 cone in the spindle, powered by a 4.5 to 5 hp. motor. Production capacity is about 100 machines per month.

e. F 4 simple, vertical and universal automatic milling machines with a 1,000 mm. by 450 mm. table and a metrical 40 cone in the spindle. On this new type of machine the spindle is revolved automatically in four rows. It is powered by a 8.5 to 10 hp. motor. Production capacity is 80 machines per month; price is about 250,000 kcs. per machine.

f. F 5 automatic milling machine, the largest in production, with a 2,000 mm. by 550 mm. table, a metrical 50 cone in the spindle, weight about 4,500 kg., speed 18 to 850 rpm. It is powered by a 24 to 30 hp. motor with separate power for the table, similar to F 32 and F 4. The price is about 450,000 kcs. per machine. Production capacity is only 10 pieces per month because of the inability of the foundries to produce the large castings necessary.

g. FDH 32, a simple milling machine with two horizontal spindles fastened to the sides of the table, used mainly for grooving. Production of this machine is to be discontinued.

h. A special milling machine for boring airplane engine blocks, consisting of 16 spindles. Blocks are rotated automatically and all openings are bored in one or two operations. A special department under Kanka has been established for the production of this machine, which is manufactured only to order; production takes about 18 months.

i. H 100 or Plauert horizontal boring and milling machines with fixed or movable table, capable of boring up to 100 mm. hole, weight about 4,500 kg. The jerking motion of the table and the unreliability of the spindles cause many complaints. Production capacity is 80 to 120 machines per year but will be increased to about 200 machines per year with the completion of a new assembly plant and machine shop which were to be completed by July 1949. An assembly plant covering an area of about 12,000 square meters has been completed at Kurim.

3. The Volman plant in Celakovice employs about 1,800 workers, including about 70 clerks. Of the workers about 20 percent are Communists; among the clerks, about 10 percent are Communists. The plant manager is Pavlicek 50X1-HUM The Works Council consists of 15 Communists led by the following men:

Chairman: Kubista 50X1-HUM

Deruty Chairman: Fins

Secretary: Josef Sidvic

The plant militia consists of 50 workers, all reliable Communists and all residing in the factory. The militia is armed with one pistol, model CZ, 7.62 caliber, and one rifle, model Mauser, type 98, for each member as well as four sub-machine guns and one light machine gun, type 24. Ammunition includes about 3,000 pistol cartridges, 2,500 rounds for the machine guns and 5,000 rounds for the rifles. Leaders of the militia are: 50X1-HUM

Commander: Jan Kubasta

Deputy Commander: Jaroslav Kucera

Production includes precision lathes, with a height to the tips of up to 350 mm., revolving lathes of types RT 60 and RT 80, automatic lathes, and milling machines for manufacture of bicycles. Production capacity is about 80 machines of all types per month.

4. The production of other plants of TOS is as follows:

a. Volman, Zebrak: Boring machines

b. Kamenicek, Hostivar: Grinding machines for round shapes, with mechanical and hydraulic fittings
Grinding machines for internal grinding
Grinding machines for pointed axletrees
Grinding machines for ball bearing rings

c. Prom, Praha-Holesovice: Polak machines for casting under pressure. This may include casting of parts for turbine aircraft engines.
Hydraulic machines and presses for plastics manufacture

d. Waverka, Lipnik nad Becvou: Rough lathes, with a height to the tips of 450 mm.

e. Podhajsky, Hostivar: Grinding machines for flat shapes with horizontal and vertical grinding spindles.

f. Stivin, Rychnov nad Nisou: Machinery for heating and tempering at high frequency.

g. Mach and Fiser, Hronov: Machines for the manufacture of tin plate.
Shears for cutting both hot and cold metals
Friction and eccentric presses
Ductile presses
Tinsmithy equipment

h. Plauert, Varnsdorf: Horizontal milling and boring machines with boring spindles, type H 63.

5. The Skoda Works in Praha-Smichov produces SUR lathes with a revolving length of from 1,000 mm. to 12,000 mm. and a height to the tips of 260 mm. to 350 mm. for the new plant in Dubnica (P49/T69) which will also produce lathes as soon as it overcomes initial production difficulties. The production capacity of the Dubnica plant is intended to be 240 pieces for 1950, increasing in the following years to 600 pieces. Skoda also produced K 40 and K 60 revolving lathes for the Skoda Plzen plant. The Skoda Works in Plzen and Holoubkov produces heavy lathes, vertical lathes, horizontal lathes with a boring spindle of up to 160 mm., single spindle automats, heavy hydraulic presses, forge machinery, and rolling mill and foundry equipment.

6. Production of other plants of the machine tool industry includes:

a. Ceskomoravska Kolben Danek (CKD), Praha-Vysocany is producing heavy pneumatic hammers, steam hammers and falling hammers.

b. Krizik, Podmokly is producing electric transporting equipment for workshops.

c. Alba, Horovice (H50/L45), produces machinery for foundries, for castings and for working up of sand for use in foundries.

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d. Agrostroj in Roudnice nad Labem (N51/F62) produces eccentric and friction presses, tin shears, machines for pressing tin plate rejects and creating (sic) machines.

e. The Bata machine tool plants at Sezimovo Usti and at Zlin stopped producing MAS machine tools early in 1949 in order to make productive capacity available to complete an order for shoemaking and knitting machines for the USSR. At the present time, the Bata factories in Sezimovo Usti and Zlin are scheduled to produce 300 radial borers for export to Poland and the USSR by 1952. The diminished production of MAS tools caused a loss of about 240 million kcs. per year to Czechoslovakia since these tools are in demand.

f. Zbrojovka Brno at Zidenice (P50/N40) produces precision machine tools, and measuring instruments. Zbrojovka at Vsetin (P50/043) produces special boring machines for high-speed and tool steel, and measuring instruments.

7. The split of the Czechoslovak Metalworking and Mechanical Engineering Plants, National Corporation (Cs. zavody kovodelne a strojirenske n.p.) into four independent general managements has caused Zbrojovka Brno to eliminate its general directorate in Praha as well as the technical management in Praha-Dejvice, Velflikove 4 and the commercial management in Praha VII, Belocrediho resp. Vinarska 20. The factory in Brno-Zidenice became the center of production. Weapons research and development were transferred to Brno under the direction of Dobremysl and Dr. Farlik, although a part of the construction offices of the development section remain in the former Askania Werke in Praha-Vikovice, Kladenska trida. Technical management was shifted to the individual factories of the combine, and the technical services abroad, which had been supervised by Ing. Pros were eliminated. All production of Zbrojovka other than the production of weapons is handled by the Kurim plant (except for that part of the Kurim plant which was transferred to TOS). The management of this plant, which includes Ing. Langer and Ing. Vosolna, has been enlarged to include such former employees of liquidated works as Ing. Kubat, and Ing. Zdenek Prikryl, the former manager of production for machine tools in Kurim.

8. Difficulties in the production of machine tools are caused mainly by the inadequate control of production, in the faulty work-up of cog wheels and in the insufficient capacity of the foundries. Electrical equipment in the industry is in short supply and is of poor quality. Furthermore, there have been a number of cases of sabotage to the finished products recently. Iron bars were placed in the cog wheels of SUR lathes exported [redacted] a pipe and a cap were found in a hydraulic roller [redacted] 50X1-HUM

9. The following list indicates the approximate price per kg. for which machine tools are sold to Kovo for export. The export price for the machines is determined by the individual sales divisions of Kovo according to the area to which the tools are being exported. This means that the practice of dumping is used in the hard currency markets while exports to other countries in the Soviet spheres (except the USSR and Poland) are sold for as much as 70 percent more than the same tools in western countries.

a.	Precision tool lathes	118 kcs. per kg.
b.	Production tool lathes	90 kcs. " "
c.	Single spindle automatic lathes	158 kcs. " "
d.	SUR lathes	130 kcs. " "
e.	Milling machines	105 kcs. " "
f.	Boring machines to 10 mm.	79 kcs. " "
g.	Boring machines over 10 mm.	130 kcs. " "
h.	Radial borers	145 kcs. " "

10. In the fall of 1949 a delegation was sent to Moscow to negotiate an agreement for the export of machine tools to the USSR as a part of the trade agreement. This delegation included: Ing. Frantisek Polacek, Jan Seifert, Ing. Topecky and Ing. Hatlak. They were informed by the Soviet delegates that Czechoslovakia would export to the USSR machine tools to a value of one-half million kcs. These would consist mainly of horizontal boring machines, automatic lathes for the production of ammunition and weapons machinery, and SUR lathes. There was no interest shown in milling machines or normal tool lathes. The USSR ordered the entire year's production of MAS radial borers, about 120 machines of model R 2 to R 3, and a prototype of a special machine for the production of cog wheels manufactured by Volman was submitted on the order of Stankoimport. It is deemed impossible that the Czech machine tool plants will be able to meet the delivery dates set by the Soviet delegates.